New York Markets.

ules of 8 000 barreis.

in the markets.

NEW YORK, JAN. 9 .- Flour advanced. West-

rn, at \$7.621, to 7.6834. Southern, at 7.6214 --

thousand bushels. Ohio white, at \$1.79.

Corn-white, from 79 to 81 cents; yellow, at

81 cents-8 000 bushels sold. Stocks depressed.

Raltimore Markets

City Mills, at \$7.1212. Wheat—prime wheat, \$1.73; red, from \$1.60 to \$1.63—sales of 2 000

bushels. Corn-sales of white from good to

prime, at 63 a 65 cents; yellow, 68 a 69 cents.

No change in other articles usually spoken of

BALTIMORE, JAN. 9, 3 P. M .- Sales of 15,000

FREE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMIT.

A general meeting of the Committee will be

held at Harrisburg, on the 26th and 27th of

January, 1854. The meeting will first convene

THE OF PRINSVIVANIA

barrels of Howard Street flour, at \$7.1214

BALTIMORE, JAN. 9, 12 M .- Flour-sales of

THE "LIBERAL POLICY."

Our exchange list is so overgrown that we are compelled to cut it down. The prospectus for general use has been standing in the Era for two or three weeks. By publishing this, so that it will attract attention, or by giving such an abstract and notice of it as shall bring the Era fairly before their readers, they will entitle themselves to an exchange. If they choose to do this, we shall recognise their claim to the Era for one year. Some publishers prefer to pay a difference of one dollar on the ex-

We take the above from the National Era of the 8th ult. It is required of all country papers to publish a long prospectus of that paper to catille them to an exchange, or to pay one dollar a year for the honor and privilege of receiving that superior paper. Now, the Era is a good paper-everybody knows that; its editor is a man of talent, and a firm advocate of Truth and Right-everybody knows that, too; t we do not consider it worthy of such homage from us. Had it been asked of us, as a matter of courtesy, to publish the prospectue, we should have been happy to have done so; but we will not play second fiddle for the Era or any other paper. When we publish a prospectus, we generally do it upon the same terms s other advertisemer

Weekly Sparta Journal.

is the editor of the Journal aware that the paragraph purporting to be quoted from the know. Era never appeared in that form in the Era? Where did he find such a quotation? What we did say appeared in the Era of December 8th, and was this:

OUR EXCHANGE LIST IS SO OVERGTOWN short prospectus, which was intended for the use of our voluntary agents; they print this, alling attention to it, and then claim an exchange. As we have never requested them to to anything of the sort, they will please exase us for not complying with the request. The prospectus for general use has been standing in the Era for two or three weeks.

By publishing this, so that it will attract attention, or by giving such an abstract and noor of it as shall bring the Era fairly before her readers they will entitle themselves to We do not ask this, for we are lesirous to keep our exchanges within mode rate limits: but if they choose to do so, we shall ognise their claim to the Era for one year. publishers prefer to pay a difference of

ac dollar on the exchange.
We intend nothing offensive to any of our otemporaries, nor would we intimate that the Log is superior in merit to their papers; but their own experience will show them the neessity of fixing some limitation upon these

A very different thing this, from the offensiv paragraph attributed to us. Again, let us say, once for all, that we have never made it a con dition to exchange with any Free Democratic paper, that it should publish our Prospectus. or notice the Era in any way; and that, if an exchange is not kept up with every such paper, it is entirely from inadvertence, not intention As this is the fourth time, within a few weeks, that we have been misrepresented, may we ask the Free Democratic Press to print this last paragraph?

#### POSTAGE MATTERS

The Law reducing the rates of postage on newspapers was passed August, 1852, and has now been in operation nearly a year and a half-long enough, it might be supposed, for postmasters to understand it. And yet, we presume, every man who sends or receives a newspaper through the mail, suffers more or

The part of the Law most frequently misconstrued is that which fixes the rate on newspapers of ordinary weight at half a cent, if paid in advance. A few weeks ago, a subscriber to our Weekly in Northern Ohio wrote to us that the postmaster was in the habit of charging a cent on newspapers, unless paid in advance at the office where they were mailed. Later still, from another office in Southern Ohio, where we have a large list of subscribers, we recrived word that a cent postage was exacted, because the papers were not prepaid at the office in which they are mailed. These are but examples of the frequent vexations to which publishers and subscribers are sub-

Again and again, and for the fortieth time we say, that by the Law of August, 1852, and by the Instructions of the Postmaster General. al either the office of MAILING or DELIVERY, at the option of the subscriber. By the Law and by the Instructions, Postmasters have no right to charge more than half a cont, if the subscri ber chooses to pay one quarter's postage in ad-

A few days since we were furnished from the General Post Office Department with a printed copy of the Law and the Instructions. We copy, first from the Law, passed August

cular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, shall be sent to any part of the United States for one cent : and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional shall be charged and where the postage upon any newspaper or periodical is paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where the said periodical or newspa-PT IS DELIVERED, or is paid yearly or quarterly n advance at the office where the same is MAILED and evidence of such payment is furnished at the effice of delivery in such manner as the Post Office Department shall by general regulations prescribe, one-half of said rates only shall be charged.

How can any man with common sense mis understand this? (We place in italics and capitals the portions of the Law which are

We copy next from the printed Instructions on page 8 of the pamphlet:

6th. Quarterly payments in advance may he made either at the mailing office or the office of delivery. When made at such mailing office, at the commencement of a year or of a quarter, (as he may elect.) the publisher must prepare and hand to the postmaster, ready for

ignature, a receipt for each post office to which he papers are to be sent for delivery-stating he number of papers to be sent to such post office, and the amount of postage to be paid thereon; also, giving the names of each of the abscribers. Upon the payment of the postage, the receipts must be signed by the post-master at the mailing office. The publisher will then direct such receipts to the postmasters at the offices of delivery, and they will be received there as evidence that the postage has a daly paid. To entitle them to pass free through the mails, such receipts must be left unsealed, endorsed " Post Offic lirected to the postmaster at the office of devery. The postmasters to whom such receipts been sent, will be thereby authorized to deliver the papers mentioned in such receipts

to the subscribers therein named, without further charge for postage.
"When periodicals are printed not oftener than once a quarter and are sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers, the amount of postage being marked thereon as pre-paid at the mailing office, and the name o hat office with the date of mailing being written or stamped thercon, will be sufficient evi-

dence to warrant their delivery without further charge-such periodicals may be pre-paid by Here again, it is seen, that the subscriber

office of mailing or delivery.

once issued to remedy the evil. These instructions are to the effect, that Postmasters collecting postage on the reduced rate, in advance. are entitled to the commission, although they may be turned out of office the next day; and the papers also must be delivered, f.ee of postage, during the time for which they are prepaid. A subscriber, claiming to have paid yearly in advance to the former Postmaster. nust satisfy the new incumbent by exhibiting the receipt of such former Postmaster, or other satisfactory evidence, that the aforesaid payment has been fully made, and that it was made whilst he was in office. In keeping the account of such paper, the succeeding Postmaster must enter them in his quarterly return; but instead of charging himself with the amount, he should make a memorandum, to the effect that they had been accounted for in be made for a less time than three months.

plicit. Let our subscribers preserve it, and if work. We shall not presume to decide the subjected to any such annoyances as we have question whether the solution is successful or named, submit it to the Postmaster, and if he not; we leave it to the conflict of minds whose remain unconvinced, we trust they will let us business it is, and whose duty it is, to contend

#### MITIGATION OF THE SLAVE CODE.

The following bill, in relation to the sale and division of slave mothers from their children, is now before the Legislature of Georgia: that we are compelled to cut it down. We cannot afford, of course, to exchange with a thousand or two papers. Some editors print gia, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the children not exceeding five years of age, of any woman slave, and such woman slave, shall no be separately sold, or exposed to sale under execution or other legal process, order, or de-cree, or at any sale made by an executor, adinistrator, guardian, or other trustee, nor shall they be separated in any division made by any executor, administrator, guardian, or other trustee, but shall be placed together, in one of the parts into which the estate to which they belong is to be divided, unless such divis- be honorable or right for God so to deal with ion cannot in any wise be effected without such

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that by consent of the or- factory reply than those we have considered. dinary, slaves living in a different county from a deceased owner may be sold in the county in which said slaves may reside, upon application being made for such purpose. "Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that all

act, be and the same are hereby repealed" This proposition serves to bring more distinetly to light, what we all know, that under the Slave Code, as it exists in Georgia, children of any age, mere infants at the breast, may be forever separated from their mothers; and that this cruelty is too often practiced is proved by the attempt to prevent it. Were not the evil such as to call for remedy, no bill of the

kind would be introduced. At best, it is a small concession to humanity-a proposition to prevent children under five years of age, from being separated from their mothers! Children over five, are not to be the subjects of such

benevolence! It were well if the Legislature of Georgia would modify the bill, so as to embody in it the recommendations of the Governor of Alabama in his late annual message. These we have already published, but so important do opment of that view of God which is peculiar we regard them, that we again solicit attention | to the Scriptures," &c.

to them: "The Code very properly provides that slave have quoted only of the two first. some other sales, be offered with their mothers, where the defendant in execution, &c., is the owner both of the mother and children; and lowable for either of the parties in interest to impair, to a great extent, these very salutary enactments. These provisions, in my judgment, should be absolute, at least as it respects mothers, and children of ten years of age and under, and husband and wife, where the latter relation is admitted by the owner of the slaves These are relations which moral duty requires us to respect, and it can be no violation of policy to conform municipal law to good morals. t is universally conceded that slaves are reasonable beings-with the moral feelings, it is true, often obtuse, but susceptible of improvement. The husband and wife generally cherish affection for each other, and the mutual attachments of mother and child are usually then, the latter enjoy this parental oversight during childhood, that it may be the better

prepared by good principles and industrious habits to act its part afterwards." However far short these views fall of the standard of Right, still they manifest a respect for relations, sacred in themselves, but which the Slave Code has always ruthlessly disregard-

ed. The Governor would have the law make the marriage relation indissoluble, and the parties to it inseparable, when it has once been admitted by the master. He would have the law to provide absolutely against the separation of children under ten from their mothers, and that where families of slaves are sold, they shall be sold together. He asserts the Humanity of the slaves, and the sacredness of the Family rela-

"These are relations," he adds, "which moral duty requires us to respect, and it can be no violation of policy to conform municipal law to good morals."

We hail such sentiments, emanating from the Governor of a slaveholding State. He gives utterance, we doubt not, to opinions quite prevalent among the more intelligent classes of the Sou h. The Raleigh Register (Raleigh, N. C.) cordially responds to his rec-

ommendations, remarking: "This proposition of the Governor of Ala bama will be responded to by every humane breast. It is an important movement, in the right quarter, coincident in spirit with that which pervades the address of the Southern Agricultural Association, which we published

a few weeks since.

"The general adoption of this humane recommendation by the Southern States would prove the wisest and most efficient defensive heasure against the assaults of Abolitionism that has ever been conceived of. The abuses of Slavery, or certain unessential though bad features of the system, have given a point and force to the attacks of its enemies, which ameliorations such as are suggested by Governor Collier would render harmless.

"We are firmly convinced that these salutary reforms will go far to remove Northern prejudices against Southern expansion, where can take place consistently with the rights of other nations."

It is perfectly immaterial to us, whether the buying and selling of slaves, separation of slave families, denial to slaves of the means of education, &c., &c., be regarded in the South as abuses of the system, or not, provided the law interfere to correct them. Let what the South regards as the abuses, and we, the essentials of Slavery, be remedied, and Abolitionism will

lately issued by the Captain General of Cuba. fogy States situated nearer the Atlantic than are described as declaring-the first, the Free- the Pacific ocean, and who were young grooms dom of the emancipadoes found on the various a century since. But, seriously, this volume, deprizes made prior to the year 1835, alleging voted to this new Territory, is of special interhas his choice, either to pay in advance at the that they are at liberty to serve any master est to all who hope for the gaowth of free opinthey please, at wages not less than six dollars ions with the growth of new free States.

### LITERARY NOTICES.

THE CONFLICT OF AGES. By Edward Beecher, D D. Third edition. Boston: Phillips, Samson, & Co. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, 7th street Washington, D. C. 1 volume, pp. 552.

This work has caused a great commotiamong the Doctors of Theology in our land. Dr. Beecher has ventured to solve the enigma of all ages, in the grand debate, which Milton has told us, first began in the regions of the damned, where he says, (Book II, Paradisc

"Others sat spart, on a hill retired, In thoughts more elevate, and reason'd high Of Providence, Foreknowledge, Will, and Fate. Fixed Fate, Free Will, Foreknowledge absolute, And found no end in wandering mazes lost."

The author deems it in his power to shed

light upon the great debate of "The Moral Relations of God and Man." It is a grand entera previous quarter. According to the instruc- prise, and the author of this volume has enterions pre-payment at the reduced rate cannot ed upon it in the maturity and strength of manhood, after years of accumulated intellect We hope this statement will be found ex. ual wealth, evidence of all which pervades this carnestly for the faith delivered to the Church of God in the revelations of God-in His Word and in His Works. There is but one God; and his revelations, however made-in Providence. in Creation, or in Revelation-must, if we can attain to the entirety of truth, agree. Doctor Beecher believes he has attained to a desired end, and we hope to see his book read, and his arguments fairly met. He does not raise a man of straw, to show the vigor of his arm in knocking it over. Witness the opening of Chapter V, where he says-

"The first point of attack has ever been, as we have already stated, the doctrine of the existence, in a new-created being, of a sinful nature, for which he is liable to a just punishment, and that anterior to any knowledge, will, or choice, of his own. How, is it asked, can it any new-created being? To this question, no one has ever been able to give any more satis-\* \* Doctor Woods takes distinctly the ground of mere faith and mystery; that is, he comes distinctly to the conclusion that it cannot be vindicated on any principles of honor laws and parts of laws militating against this and right known to the human mind." We remember, from infancy, how often we puzzled our tiny brains with the famous distich-

# "In Adam's fall

And in this, we doubt not, the readers of this notice have all sympathized. Certainly, those who were indoctrinated into the depths of mysteries opened to the children of New England in the once famous "New England Primer." Dr. Beecher thinks he has hit the egg upon

the end, in reviving the old Grecian notion o a pre-existent state of the soul. He says, page 489, chapter xv-"I allege, then, 1. That a system based or pe existence is the only one which admits and

requires such principles as explain what the Church of God is, and develops a system cen-tering in God and the Church, according to the Scriptures. "2. It is the only system which demands, or

Of these postulates there are eleven. We

may be as Christian in their temper, and by men as thoroughly fitted for the task, as the author of the "Conflict of Ages." If so, good, heart." fliet of mind with mind. We confess to our apprehensions, the foundation-stone of stones given to the right and the true. of stumbling is not yet reached; and this is the in their definition of a statesman. Another origin of sin. Sir Christopher Wren, when asked how the drop-ceiling of Westminster Hall was constructed, and if he could not build a roof like | kindly informed me that I am but a sentimentit replied. "Tell me how one of those drops is maintained it its place, and I will erect another roof like this." The existence of sin under the government of a God, infinite in power and I beg that gentleman to be patient with me. goodness, is the last difficulty to be met, and it matters not to most minds whether the stones of stumbling reach high as an Egyptian pyramid, or a few courses of stone above the desert waste. The chain of causes reaches from the most constant and sincere the child has. Let, throne of the Infinite, and is buried in the rest just where Abraham's mind found firm standing, when he said; "That he far from thee, to slay the righteous with the wicked; and that the righteous should be as the wicked. that be far from the. Shall not the Judge of

> In conclusion, this is a work which merits the attention of Doctors of Divinity, most learned, most laborious, and most Christian. To their hands we commend it, well convinced from a discussion of such minds, truth, if not Church militant and the conservation of the truths of Christianity, as received by the great body of Protestant churches.

BUSY MOMENTS OF AN IDLE WOMAN. New York: Appleton & Co. For sale by Robert Farnham.

Washington, D. C. I vol., pp. 285. This fanciful little book has beguiled us of ousy hours, so winning have we found it. The tales are: 'Edith;" "An Every-day Life;" "The Widow;" "Old Maidism vs. Marriage; An Episode in the Life of a Woman of Fash-

of the Church of the Messiah, St. Louis. I vol. pp. 190. Crosby, Nichols, & Co., Boston. ECTURES ON THE FORMATION OF CHARACTER Young Men. By Rev. Rufus W. Clark. Boston

John C. Jewett & Co. 1 vol., pp, 379. The above are sold by Gray & Ballantyne of Washington. We have carefully examined these volumes. They are worthy of all acceptation. We hope every Young Men's Christian Association may place duplicate copies, if

not a dozen, in all their libraries. Mr. Eliot is a native of Washington, and Mr. Clark was for a time the Minister of the Four-and-a-half street Presbyterian Church. In Washington these gentlemen are greatly respected for their piety and well-known talents; both have appeared before the public as authors of works which have been well received. The lecture on "Leisure Time," by Mr. Eliot, and the chapter on "Pernicious Literature." by Mr. Clark, we read with especial in-

MINNESOTA, AND ITS RESOURCES. By J. W. Bond New York : Redfield & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C. 1 volume,

splendors of a new-risen sun, "which as a bridegroom cometh out of his chambers to run a race," and a race which will soon distance, THE ISLAND OF CUBA.-Two proclamations in population, wealth, and power, those old It sometimes happens that a subscriber, in advance, at the office of delivery, is charged in advance, at the office of delivery, is charged, and state of the office of delivery, is charged fresh postage, should a new Postmaster be apposted. This is another and serious vexation, pointed. This is another and serious vexation, to which we lately called the attention of the which we lately called the attention of the Post Office Department. Instructions were at Post Office Department of the pictor of the sates at wages not less than six dolars of the present had four dollars per month for each male, and four dollars per month for each male, and of office as State, the said Territory shall be not fine at the following provisions:

The Eric Railroad War in the U. S. Court to admitted will be an increase to the power of two hours that magnetized as State, the said Territory of the building and the new magnetical as State, the said Territory of two powers in the following provisions:

The Eric Railroad War in the U. S. Court to admitted will be an increase to the power of two hours that the following provisions:

The Eric Railroad War in the U. S. Court to admitted will be an increase to the power of two hours that the following provisions:

The Eric Railroad War in the U. S. Court to admitted will be an increase to the power of two hours that the provisions.

The Eric Railroad War in the U. S. Court

FAR OFF: or, Asia and Australia Described, with Aneedotes and Illustrations. By the author of "The Peep-of-Day." 1 vol.: Carter & Brothers, "The Peep-of-Day." I vol.: Carter & Brothers,
New York. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne.
This is a very nice little book, full of interesting geographical history, illustrated with
wood-cats. If the children of the present and coming generations are not wiser than their fathers, it will not be for want of instructive

THE BOURBON PRINCE. THE HISTORY OF THE ROYAL DAUPHIN, LOUIS XVII.

OF FRANCE. For sale by Franck Taylor, Penn.

In his preface, the author says: "This little book has been derived from the large French work of De Beauchesne-Louis XVII, la Vie on Agonie la Mort. The object of the writer has been to present, in a condensed and popular form, that portion of the elaborate volumes of the French author which bears directly upon the personal history of the Dauphin, so that the reader might have in its unity, unencumbered with unnecessary historical detail, the life of the young Prince."

The writer also states in his preface, that he ical fact, established by the full, minute, and well-considered testimony of De Beauchesne, beyond any chance of doubt on the part of the intelligent and honest, and even of cavil from the skeptical and disputatious.

We entirely dissent from the author came to just the opposite conclusion to that ar-Dauphin. We are the more willing to their removing of those measures.

On this point, from the fact of those measures.

If any other considerations were necessary in the point of the poin the newspaper discussions of the day on the the fact that the Nebraska country occupies subject, and feeling no interest in the case, except as a matter of history. Rumor says that Hanson's book upon this subject is conclusive, Territories were organized. It was a disputed and that he disposes of Beauchesne's testimony point whether Slavery was prohibited by law in a masterly and entirely satisfactory man-

## AN ELCQUENT SPEECH.

During the discussion of the resolutions in ommendation of the conduct of Capt. Ingra- attached to the soil, so far as they did not conham, at Smyrna, in the House of Representatives yesterday, the Hon. Gerrit Smith, of New York, rose and said :

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, I should not have presumed to rise, had I been duly influenced while the other half prohibited, the institution of Slavery. On the other hand, it was insisted now told us of the characteristics of a statesman. For, in that gentleman's esteem, the heart does not enter into the composition of a statesman. With him, the statesman is a creature all head, and no heart. With me, on the contrary, the heart is of more account than things. The diffithe head-and that, too, in all the possible sity of opinion were greatly aggravated by the circumstances of life, including even the prov- fact that there were many persons, on both circumstances of life, including even the prov-ince of statesmanship. A higher authority sides of the legal controversy, who were unmore of the heart than of the head. His com- the matters in dispute. Thus, among those the Committee on the Post Office and Post mand, as well upon the statesman as upon ev- who claimed that the Mexican laws were still Roads. ery other person, is, "My son, give me thine in force, and consequently that Slavery was and only good, will result from this new con- wards. The faculties of man drive on but to mischief and ruin, unless the heart be first

I find, that gentlemen of Alabama agree gentleman from that State, [Mr. Phillips.] alist and not a statesman. To use almost precisely his words: "Though I had attained some notoriety in the country as a sentimentalist, I had never risen to the dignity of a statesman. may yet become the dignified, heartless, frigid, conventional sort of being, that makes up the accepted and current idea of a statesman. They say, that Congress is a capital place for making a statesman of one, who is willing to come under the process. They say so, for the reason that Congress is a capital place for get-ting rid of all sentiment, and sympathy, and conscience. Now, I cannot say that I am very ambitious to have realized, in my own person, the popular idea of a statesman. less, I beg the gentleman to be patient with When I shall have been in Congress a few weeks longer, I may so far have lost my heart, and killed my soul, as to be a candidate for the honors of a statesman. And then the honorable gentleman will, no doubt, be willing to take me by his own right hand, and

install me into that dignity which he and other statesmen so self-complacently enjoy. But to come to the resolutions. I like them But to come to the resolutions. I like them hibited: Provided, always, That any person exceedingly; and I should rejoice to see them escaping into the same, from whom labor or eliminated, at least now expressions of love pass unanimously. I like them exceedingly, and sympathy will be, to the edification of the and especially because they avoid all questions of nationality and citizenship; and leave the justification of Capt. Ingraham to rest on the naked ground of humanity. I was much pleased to find the distinguished gentlemen from Virginia and South Carolina, [Mr. Bayly and Mr. Orr, defending the resolutions in this light. Delighted was I, when I heard the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Orr] de-

tain Ingraham's conduct. Capt. Ingraham, according to the implication olutions, obeyed the simple law of humanitythat law, against which, to use B ble language, "there is no law." Not only is it paramount law, but against it there can be no law. Capt. Ingraham recognised no law for kidnapping and oppressing his fellow man. He believed that law is for the protection of rights, and he would not acknowledge as law what was for the destruction of rights; and, therefore, with-out pausing to inquire into any enactments of law. Furkey or Austria, he generously and nobly surrendered himself to the commands of the

aw of humanity, and delivered Koszta. Capt. Ingraham saw in Koszta a man-a kidnapped and oppressed man-and, therefore, he Koszta was all the warrant that Captain Ingranam needed to demand the liberty of Koszta. ed by State or National lines. They are not go out effectively for the deliverance

I was glad, sir, to hear the gentleman from to incite us to the prompt passage of the resolution. Well does Captain Ingraham deserve der the inspiration, if not of another Latin maxim, nevertheless of the sentiment of another Latin maxim: "Nil humani a me alienum, nothing that concerns man is foreign to me.) maxim, which was coined by a slave; for Terence, its high-souled author, was a Roman

them promptly and unanimously. By doing so we shall honor humanity and honor our-selves; by doing so we shall rebuke our Government for having taken, three years ago, the diabolical position, that they who rescue their

Declaration of Independence, read by brave men and women, who are as incapable of the refinements of modern statesmanship and divinity as they are of adopting the latest Parisian modes of dress and manners, in which what is modes of dress and manners, in which what is modes of dress and manners in which what is modes of dress and manners in which what is more adventished by which some on this floor is gained in grace is lost in honesty, manliness, have advocated them, they are entitled, not to suffer fines and imprisoment, but to receive

## THE TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA

REPORT.

The Committee on Territories, to which was referred a bill for an act to establish the Territory of Nebraska, have given the same that serious and deliberate consideration which its great importance demands, and beg leave to report it back to the Senate, with various nents, in the form of a substitute for the The principal amendments which your com-

mittee deem it their duty to commend to the favorable action of the Senate, in a special report, are those in which the principles established by the Compromise measures of 1850, so far as they are applicable to Territorial organization, are proposed to be affirmed and carried into practical operation within the limits of the ew Territory.

The wisdom of those measures is attested no less by their salutary and beneficial effects in

allaying sectional agitation and restoring peace and harmony to an irritated and distracted people, than by the cordial and almost univer-The writer also states, in his preface, that he sal approbation with which they have been re-In the judgment of your committee, those measures were intended to have a far more comprehensive and enduring effect than the mere adjustment of the d fliculties arising out of the recent acquisition of Mexican territory.

They were designed to establish certain great principles, which would not only furnish ade view of Beauchesne's work, which we have read; and, after a careful examination of the details which he thinks unnecessary to the from the halls of Congress and the political history of the Dauphin's imprisonment, we arena, and committing it to the arbitrament of those who were immediately interested in and rived at by him. We do not think that there is a particle of evidence of the Dauphin's death in the book. That some child died, is tolera- ment, sanctioned by the approving voice of the bly clear; but we do not know that it was the | American people, your committee have deemed it their duty to incorporate and perpetuate in their Territorial bill the principles and spirit

> the same relative position to the Slavery ques-tion as did New Mexico and Utah when those in the country acquired from Mexico. On the one hand, it was contended, as a legal proposi-tion, that Slavery having been prohibited by the enactments of Mexico, according to the laws of nations we received the country with all its local laws and domestic institutions flict with the Constitution of the United States; and that a law either protecting or prohibiting Slavery was not repugnant to that instrument, as was evidenced by the fact that one half of the States of the Union tolerated, that, by virtue of the Constitution of the Uni ted States, every citizen had a right to remove to any territory of the Union, and carry his property with him, under the protection of law, whether that property consisted in persons or culties arising from this diver Congress making the matter certain by enact- red to the Committee on Finance. ing another prohibition. In like manner, some of those who argued that the Mexican laws had ceased to have any binding force, and that the Constitution tolerated and protected slave t the decision of the courts upon that point,

and insisted that Congress should, by enactment, remove all legal obstacles to the introduction of slaves into those territories. Such being the character of the controversy in respect to the territory acquired from Mexico, a similar question has arisen in regard to the right to hold slaves in the proposed Territory of Nebraska, when the Indian laws shall be withdrawn and the country thrown open to emigration and settlement. By the eighth section of "An act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an original footing with the original States, and to prohibit Slavery in certain Territories," approved March 6, 1820, it was provided, "That in all territory ceded by France to the United States under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thir ty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude. not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be and is hereby, forever pro service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as

aforesaid. Under this section, as in the case of the Mexican law in New Mexico and Utah, it is a disputed point whether Slavery is prohibited in the Nebraska country by valid ensetment. The decision of this question involves the constitu clare, in such impassioned language, that hu-manity is, of itself, ample justification for Cap-bing and regulating the domestic institutions of the various Territories of the Union. In the opinion of those eminent statesmen who hold of the resolutions, and according to these gen- that Congress is invested with no rightful autlemen's interpretation and defence of the res- thority to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Territorics, the eighth section of the ac preparatory to the admission of Missouri is null od void; while the prevailing sentiment in a large portion of the Union sustains the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States se-cures to every citizen an undienable right to move into any of the Territories with his property, of whatever kind and description, and hold and enjoy the same under the sanction of

Your committee do not feel themselves call ed upon to enter into the discussion of these controverted questions. They involve the same sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matter in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mex-Captain Ingraham's sympathies are not bound- ican laws, or by an act declaratory of the true intent of the Constitution, and the extent of controlled by questions of nationality and citizen- the protection afforded by it to slave property ship; but where he sees his brother kidnapped or outraged, thither does he let his sympathies prepared now to recommend a departure from course pursued on that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the eightl I was glad, sir, to hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Chandler ] in the course of his eloquent speech, quote the maxim "Bis dat qui cito dat," (he gives twice who gives quick,) the country and the security of the Union, that the controversy then resulted in the adoption the benefit of this apposite and happy quotation, for he acted bravely and beautifully ungreat political parties with singular unanimity have affirmed as a cardinal article of their faith, and proclaimed to the world as a final settlement of the controversy, and an end of the agitation. A due respect, therefore, for the avowed opinions of Senators, as well as a proper sense of patriotic duty, enjoin upon your committee the propriety and necessity of a strict adherence to the principles, and even a literal adoption of the enactments, of that adjustment in all their Territorial bills, so far as the same are not locally inapplicable. Those chactments embrace, among other things less material to the matters under consideration,

tory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering said offence, be committed to the jail of Allewith the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the until discharged by due course of law." property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. "Writs of error and appeals from the final

decisions of said supreme court shall be allow-ed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of der the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value courts of the United States, where the value report the names of all persons who may interfere with the repairs of the road. the United States, in the same manner and unof the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writ of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said supreme court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except, also, that a writ or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decisions of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus involving the question of personal freedom; and each of the said district courts shall have and each of the same jurisdiction, in all cases and exercise the same jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the aid supreme and district courts of the said Cerritory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant write of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are granted by the adges of the United States in the District of

To which may be added the following prop sition, affirmed by the act of 1850, known as the Facitive Slave Law :

That the provisions of the "act respecting lugitives from justice and persons escaping om the service of their masters," approved February 12, 1793, and the provisions of the "act to amend and supplementary to the afore-said act, approved September 18, 1850, shall extend to and be in force in all the organized

Perritories," as well as in the various States of From these provisions, it is apparent tha

the Compromise Measures of 1850 affirm and rest upon the following propositions: First, that all questions pertaining to Slavers n the Territories, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their proper representatives, to be chosen by then

r that purpose.
Second, that "all cases involving titles to slaves" and "questions of personal freedom' are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Su preme Court of the United States.

Third, that the provisions of the Constitu tion of the United States in respect to fugitives from service are to be carried into faithful execution in all "the organized Territories," the same as in the States.

ports that on the 26th ult. she fell in with The substitute for the bill which your com nittee have prepared, and which is commend ed to the favorable action of the Senate, proposes to carry these propositions and princi ples into practical operation, in the precise language of the Compromise Measures of

# CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

Senate, Jan. 9, 1854. The Chair laid before the Senate the report of the Secretary of War, of the expenditures by that Department, made during the year

Mr. Chase presented the proceedings of a the courts on by the occurrences at Erie, Pa. Referred to

Mr. Badger introduced a bill granting The heart first, and the head after- already prohibited in those territories by valid credit for a limited time on the duties on rail enactment, there were many who insisted upon | road iron imported into the U. States. Refer-Mr. Bright introduced a bill to establish court for the examination of claims against the

United States. property in those territories, were unwilling to bill to provide for the payment of the claims of certain creditors of the late Republic of Texas Mr. Bayard introduced a bill to provide for

the execution of the public printing, engraving and binding.

Mr. Mallory introduced a bill authorizing the establishment of a marine hospital at St. Marks, Florida.

Mr. Mallory introduced a hill granting land to the State of Florida, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in that State. Mr. Hamlin from the Committee on Print ing, reported an order for printing 10,000 ad ditional copies of the Report of the Superin

tendent of the Coast Survey; which was agreed to. Mr. Hamlin reported a joint resolution to increase the clerical force in the office of the

Superintendent of Public Printing. Mr. Benjamin submitted a resolution re-questing the President to communicate to the enate copies of all correspondence with the Government of Mexico, concerning the right way across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, and, also, all information concerning the action of the Government of Mexico in relation to said right of way, and of any proposed convention on the subject. to the Southern ports and West Indics.

Mr. B. expressed his intention to address the Senate on the subject of this right of way, after the debate on the Clayton and Bulwer treaty shall have closed.

The resolution was then agreed to Mr. Jones, of Iowa, submitted a resolution calling upon the War Department for a state ment of the expenditures made for the improve ment of Western rivers and harbors, under the appropriations of 1852. Laid over. After the transaction of some unimportant

House of Representatives, Jan. 9, 1854. The House stands adjourned from Friday

ousiness the Senate, at a quarter before one

last until to-morrow. The Canada at Boston-More Battles in the East.

would take her to the southward in fair weather, and a fair wind to the West Indies. The engines, if disabled, may have been sub-sequently repaired, in which case, from my Boston, Jan. 6 .- The steamer Canada has arrived from Halifax, with the foreign mails. Russia and Turkey .- The reports of a bloody ction near Kalafat are contradicted. The gone on to Rio de Janeiro—but most probably he is returning to New York under steam Turks left six thousand men there when they retired to Widdin. Fort St. Nicholas was taken by surprise, and

was accompanied with great slaughter. Out of 1,500 Turks, only 80 escaped. Five thousand Russian cavalry attacked the Turkish camp at Valee Doogee, but the Turks defeated them, the people joining in the pur-suit. The Turks lost one thousand men.

The Sultan had appointed Abdallah Pasha a Georgian, governor of Georgia.

The Czar had sent an autograph letter to Prince Menchikoff, congratulating him on the victory at Sinope, and saying that the fleet on the Black Sea had shown itself worthy to defend the honor and glory of Russia, The Czar has given a part of the force on the Danube a furlough until March, the ice

rendering operations there impossible till spring.

France —Only one-half of the grain had ar-Rooms, were entirely destroyed. The loss in heavy, and falls chiefly on the Government. France —Only one-half of the grain had arrived in France necessary to make up the de The building was formerly the Exchange, and ficit in the harvest. The scarcity will be more was sold to the Government for \$129.00 severely felt about the end of February. Austria .- There is a deficit in the Austrian Steamers George Law and Star of the West. oudget of fifty millions.

Haly —The Piedmontese Legislature met on

the 19th. The King's speech congratulated the country on its prosperity.

Belgium.—The Minister of Finance has pre sented to the Chambers the promised bill relative to the foreign code. The bill does not fix the duties, but authorizes the Government to

reduce, suspend, or establish them.

Prussia.—The Minister of Commerce has given notice that the treaty of commerce and navigation of September, 1814, concluded between the Zollverein and Belgium, expires with the current year, and that negotiations for its renewal had led to no satisfactory result.

"That the legislative power of said Terri- granted by the court in the case of the Buffalo State Line Railroad vs. The City of Erie. said offence, be committed to the jail of Allegheny county, in the western district of Pena-

until discharged by due course of law."

The court also issue I an order placing the Cotton dull. Erie and Northeast road in possession of Mar-shal Frost, who is directed to enforce the injunction of the Circuit Court of the U. States for the western district of Pennsylvania, in the case of the Buffalo State Line Railroad vs. The

Latest by the Canada-Kossuth gone to Turkey, &c., HALIFAX, JAN. 5.—It is stated positively that Kossuth left London for Constantinople on

The Budget of Austria shows'a deficiency

of 50 000,000 florins.

The population of Russia were kept in con stant excitement in thanksgiving for Russian victories by sea and land! Te Deums were sung in all the churches.

The Russian Japan squadron of 4 ships was at Nangasaki, Japan, at the last accounts, and was well received.

A line of defence was being thrown around

Copenhagen to the seaward, hostilities in the Baltic next spring. The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle states that England and France are fully agreed upon efficient measures to coerce Russia. Instructions had been given to the Admirals to stop all Russian ships cruising in the Black Sea, and force them to return

Sebastopol, and they will not be allowed to leave again till the conclusion of peace. A statement that the French Envoy at Cor stantinople had objected to the English Admiral's desire to intercept the Russian first on its return from Sinope, causes much discussion

in Paris. There were rumors of engagements on the Danube, but nothing reliable. The scarcity of grain in France will be mos

everely felt during the last of February. NEW YORK, JAN. 5 .- The schr. H. N. Gam brill, of Baltimore, arrived here to-night from Loango, South Africa, in charge of Lieut. De Camp, having been captured by the frigate Constitution as a slaver.

The ship Marion sailed for Benguela, Nov

3d, all well. The Constitution was to sail for St. Helena in a few days. The brig Perry was at Monrovia. NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 4 .- The steamer Louis-

iana arrived here to-day, with Texas dates to

to 29th. The newly elected Governor had been inau gurated, and the Governor had signed the Pa-cific Railroad bill, passed by the Legislature. Steamer San Francisco in Danger

steamer San Francisco, from New York for San Francisco round the Horn, lat. 38, 20, long. 69. Decks were swept, boats gone, and the steamer apparently completely disabled. She attempted, but could not render her any assistance, a heavy gale blowing at the time, during which the steamer drifted out of sight The steamer had Government tro ps aboard. [This steamer, it will be recallected, sailed on the morning of the 221 from New York for San Francisco, with the 3d regiment of the United States army on board, numbering offi-cers and men 513, which, tog ther with pas-sengers and crew, numbered about 700. The

teamer was new, and the engines on a new model, built in the strongest manner. She was provisioned for six months, with upwards of 30,000 gallons of water and a distilling apparatus, which is capable of prodeuing any quan-We understand that immediately on the receipt of the intelligence, last evening, of the probable loss of the steamer San Francisco.

Gen. Jesup saw Secretary Guthrie, who tele graphed immediately to New York, Wilmington, Del., and Charleston, for the revenue cut ters disengaged to cruise off the Capes, where the San Francisco was last seen. As the San Francisco is not a mail steamer the Navy Department have no authority to order a vessel to cruise for her, except at the astance of the War Department. When called upon for a steamer, it was found there was

none in any of our ports that could be sent. We understand that news has been received in this city to-day from New York, from the firm of Aspinwall & Co., that the company and underwriters feel confident that the steamer will ride out the gale, and entertain no fears

masts, to make for the Bermudas, where it is

couraging words to the Baltimore Sun. He

Supposing all these reported accidents to

have happened, they are not, in themselves,

barriers to the preservation of the vessel and

If the vessel has been dismasted, jury masts

will be rigged out of the spare spars which

every vessel carries to meet similar emergen-

cies. Though the progress of the ship would

be necessarily slow under jury masts, the northerly winds now prevailing on our coast

personal knowledge of the resources and en-

ergy of Capt. Watkins, it is possible he has

Capt. W. is the ablest man in his vocation I

know. He has been in worse scrapes at sea

than the one recently reported, without losing

NEW YORK, JAN. 9, 11 A. M .- The steam-

ers George Law and Star of the West arrived

here this morning, with 700 passengers, and

Burning of the La Farge Hotel and Metro-

politan Hall.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 .- At 1 o'clock this morn-

amount in the hands of the passengers.

likely we shall next hear of her.

those on board.

Many in our community feel an interest in her safety, having relatives on board.] rm your " new series."

The Steamer San Francisco. To Mr. Charles Frodsham. Relief has been sent to this steamer, from

every source available to the Navy Depart-Buston, October 5, 1853 She was supplied with three independent arkable performance of the watch I purchased out, made by Charles Frodsham, No. 7,014. Its total pumps, in addition to those attached to the en-gine, besides others that could be worked by nriation for 17 months, by weekly observations, was ut one minute and fifty-five seconds. and, and as she was very strongly built, there Yours, respectfully, To Mr. Simon Willard. is no doubt that, with the assistance of the large number on board, she would easily be kept free of what water she might make, until assistance arrived. This would most probably

The Compensated Lever Watch I purchased of you, arde by Charles Frodsham, of London, No. 7,300, as varied but thirty seconds from mean time in six be immediately after the cessation of the gale. as she lay in the direct track of vessels trading onths, by actual daily comparison with your regu Mr. Simon Willord. If not fallen in with, Captain Watkins would most probably endeavor, by the aid of jury

The undersigned is permitted to refer to the follow ig gentlemen, who, among many others, have proved the excellence of Frodsham's Watches as timek A distinguished naval officer addresses en-

E. C. Bates, Esq. Geo. M. Thaches F. W. Thayer, Esq. David Dyer, Esq. E. F. Osborne, Esq. | Sandusky, Eben. Lane, Esq. | Ohio. The subscriber would respectally state that the

perfect time, and that in this canty they stand unrivalled. All orders addressed to the undersigned will receive

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because it comprises, in moderate compass and e-venient form, the excellences—the choicest articles the cream, so to speak, of all the leadin Quarterlies and Magazines, and the prod Quarterlies and Magazines, and the productions of their most gifted pens. In this respect, the Eclectic has a decided advantage over all other Magazines. Omitting articles of more local interest and minor importance to the American reader, its pages offer to its patrons a large amount of literary wealth, of permanent value, at a small price.

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the custom house, the splendid collection of the Natural History Society, Judge Ware's valu-able library, the Reading Room and Court any part of the country.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Limited Co-Partnership now existing between the subscri-bers, under the firm of Derby & Miller, Auburn, and Derby, Orton, & Mulligan, Buffalo, will be dissolved and cease on and after the 1st day of February, 1854 and that after that date, Norman C. Miller, of Au-burn, and Eugene Mulligan, of Buffalo, each, and they alone, are authorized to sign the names of the firm in the liquidation of the co-partnership business.

\$2,000,000 gold on freight, besides a large ELLIOT G. STORKE, EDWARD MUNSON, CHARLES F. COFFIN, EUGENE MULLIGAN, Nothing later of a political nature than what was received via New Orleans, per Daniel Webster and the El Dorado. Nothing later of BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

J. C. Derby will establish himself at No. 8 Park Place, New York, as Publisher upon his own account.

MILLER, ORTON, & MULLIDIAN December 31, 1853. At Auburn & Buffal

at Col. Sanders's "Washington House," Market Square, on Thursday, the 26th, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Members of the Committee, on their arrival, will please call upon M. T. Hughson, Treasurer of the Committee, at the above, named house, present to him the regular notification sent to each member, and register their names and lodgings in Harrisburg. C. P. Jones, Secretary of the Committee.

READING, PA., Dec. 30, 1853.

All the Free Democratic papers in Pennvlvania please copy. REFORMATORY PAPER FOR CHILDREN.

THE JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR Edited by Uncle Lucius, Syracuse, N. Y.

THE want of a paper for children, of a reformatory character, has long been felt. The juvenile pa-ers of our land do not meet the demands of the com-unity. They please the eye and interest the reader, ut do not instruct and enlighten the mind with ret erence to the great sins of the day. Reformer Juvenile Instructor is intended to meet this demand It is the paper for children—for Sabbath schools and Day schools.

The Instructor is published every other week,

westy-six numbers per year. A new volume com-nences January 5, 1854. A Corresponding Editor has been secured. Her writings for children are at-ready known and admired by many. Hustrations ill be given in every number. No reasonable ex-ense will be spared to make it attractive. Five thou-and subscribers were added last year.

For single copies Ten to one person Twenty do. \$ Thirty do. Ten to one person
Twenty do. \$3.00 postage paid
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LUCIUS C. MATLACK, Syracuse, N. Y. HALIFAX, JAN. 5 .- The brigantine Maria P. S. Specimen numbers sent, free of charge arrived this morning from Liverpool. She re-ARNOLD'S, SI STRAND, LONDON. HEREBY constitute Mr. Simon Willard, No. 9
Congress street, Boston, sole agent for the sale of
y Watches in the United States of America.
April 15, 1853. CHARLES FRODSHAM.

The undersigned, having been appointed sole Agent pensated Chronometer Watches, made by Charles Frodsham, and styled his "New Series." In the Watches of the new series, Mr. Frodsham has succeeded—by a more perfect method of compensation a more correct adjustment in isochronism, and an en-tirely new and peculiar construction of the train, by which more power is obtained without increase of size—in producing timekeepers of wonderful and un-rivalled accuracy. The great importance of the im-proved Watches is a perfect regularity of time, under very variety of climate, motion, and position. Serfect are the adjustments, that the most violent ex

culturly adapted to railroad purposes.

The scientific French critic, Mons. Borsendorf, in review of the Great London Exhibition of 1851 tyles the contribution of Mr. Charles Frodsham as bearing the stamp of peculiar merit, and as being be flower of the English school." the flower of the English school."

The British Government have awarded Mesone Arnold and Charles Frodsham the sum of £3,170, for the excellence of the principle of their timekeepers.

One of Mr. Frodsham's correspondents writes as

ereise-such as horseback riding, jumping, &c .- pre

Sin: I have much pleasure in giving an account of the Gold Compensation Lever-Watch, No. 3,325, you have made for me, and in which I expressly stip you have made for he, and in which I expressly stip ulated that it should maintain a uniform rate of going under every variety of motion and climate. This it has done in a most remarkable manner; its rate of going for the first six months was five seconds per month, and in the next six months it changed its rate a little faster, viz: eight seconds per month, and at the end of 365 days it was found to be fast of Green wich mean time one minute and fifteen seconds. Though I was not led by any previous promise to expect such performance, yet I believe it is only the usual character of your improved watches, which you torm your 'new series."

I remain, sir, yours, respectfully.

BOSTON, September 3, 1853.

above Watches are designed and executed by Mr. Frodsham and himself, especially to meet the demands of the American public in the great essential

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IN literary merit and sterling worth, is without question the best Magnzine published. It is such,

Destructive Fire at Portland.

PORTLAND, JAN. 9.—The custom-house at this place was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. It was occupied besides by the Post Office, Reading Room, Atlantic Bank, United States Court, Natural History Society, Bailey's book store, and other tenants. Everything in the post office was saved; but the contents of the custom house, the splendid collection of the Natural History Society, Ludge Ware's valuance. And nearly 1,800 pages, richly embellished with 12 splendid portraits of distinguished persons or historical subjects. The price is \$5 a year. The January call subjects of the grain and nearly 1,800 pages, richly embellished with 12 splendid portraits of distinguished persons or historical subjects. The price is \$5 a year. The January call subjects of the society and number begins a new volume. Now is a good time to subscribe. Orders for the work are solicited. It will be sent promptly by mail to all who order it.

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No. 120 Nassau street, New York.

The Court of the year of t

DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED CO-PARTNER

Dated at Auburn and | Buffalo, Dec. 1, 1853. | ELLIOT G. STORKE,

and will keep on sale the publications of Mossrs. Phil-lips. Sampson, & Co., of Boston, and Miller, Orton, & New York, Jan. 8.—At 1 o'clock this morning, flames were seen issuing from Metopolitan Hall, and in the course of two hours that magnificent building and the new marble-fronted hotel, known as the La Farge Hotel, were in

Jan. 6-ldlw

BOOK and Pamphlet Printing executed by BUELL & BLANCHARD, Sixth street, Washington.